POSITIVE METALLURGY TESTWORK FROM BOLT CUTTER CENTRAL

Highlights

- Maiden metallurgical (sighter) test work on core samples from Wildcat's Bolt Cutter Central lithium discovery demonstrates excellent recovery of spodumene via industry standard techniques
  - Average recovery of **82.5%** with an average product grade of **5.66% Li_2O** generated from three composites
  - Results utilised the same Whole of Ore Flotation method intended to be used at Tabba Tabba
- Bolt Cutter Central is just **10km west** of Wildcat's Tabba Tabba Project in WA's Pilbara region, and the mineralised area extends **more than 2.3km** to the northwest and **up to 800m** to the northeast
- Additional **lithium mineralisation** has been identified by drilling **1.2km to the east** of Bolt Cutter Central on adjacent tenement E45/5416
- Exploration and infill drilling returned multiple strongly mineralised intersections. Best results include:
  - **BCDD007**
    - 7.1m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 20.8m (est. true width) and,
    - 4.3m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 29.9m (est. true width)
  - **BCDD009**
    - 5.6m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 149.9m (est. true width)
  - **BCDD018**
    - 7.7m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 7.4m (est. true width)
  - **BCRC071**
    - 7.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 7.0m (est. true width)
  - **BCRC079**
    - 5.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 65.0m (est. true width)
- Bolt Cutter Central is a stacked pegmatite system and **remains open** in most directions
- **Resource RC drilling complete,** resource modelling is underway, estimation and reporting in Q3
- Wildcat remains well funded with **$43.3M cash** as at 31 March 2026

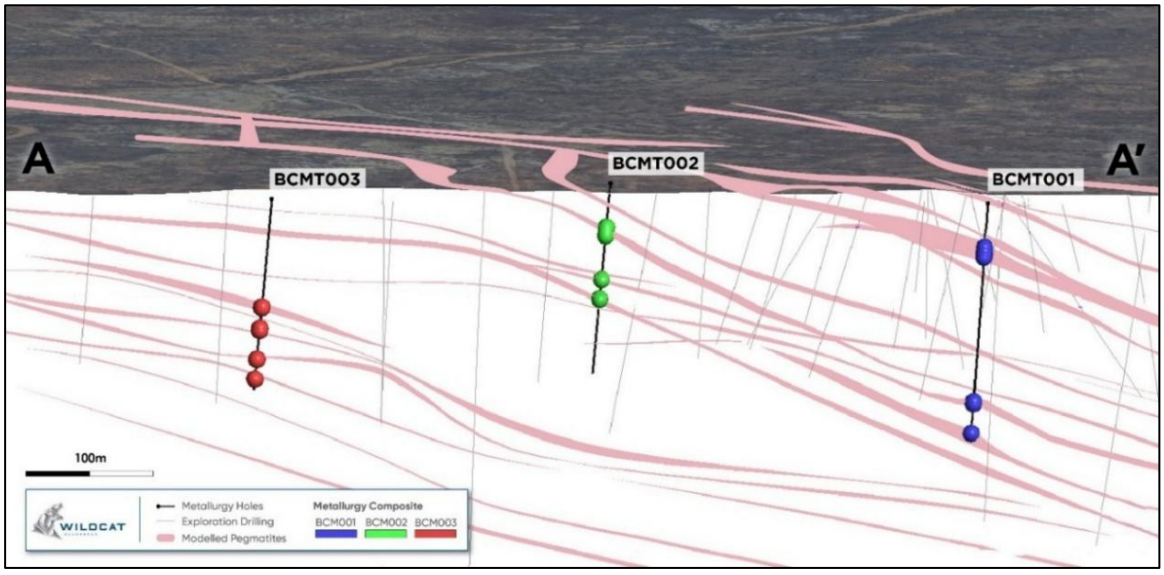

Figure 1: Selected metallurgical test work samples plotted downhole and interpreted modelled pegmatites projected to topography. South-north oblique view section denoted by A-A' in plan map in Figure 3.

Australian lithium explorer and developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) (**Wildcat**, **WC8** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce positive maiden sighter metallurgical results at Bolt Cutter Central, and the receipt of assays from drilling at its Bolt Cutter Central lithium discovery. Bolt Cutter Central is located ~10km west of Wildcat's Tabba Tabba Project in the Pilbara region of WA (Figure 1 to Figure 5).

Bolt Cutter Central – Sighter Metallurgy Test Work

Wildcat received results for three composite samples (BCM001-BCM003) of core from diamond drilling (BCMT001-BCMT003) for metallurgical samples from the Bolt Cutter Central discovery (Figure 1). The holes were spaced more than 300m apart to collect samples from the stacked pegmatite system, to capture mineralisation variability across the initial discovery footprint.

Composites were collected from ten (10) separate pegmatite domains. The samples were selected based on visual identification of lithium mineralisation.

Head assays for the collected composites (Table 1) demonstrate the whole-rock is low in iron and other deleterious elements.

Table 1: Bolt Cutter Central Metallurgical Composite Head Assays and composite mass. A full log of samples contributing to each composite can be found in Appendix 1, Table 6

Composite ID	Li_2O	Fe_2O_3	Al_2O_3	SiO_2	P	Ta_2O_5	Na_2O	CaO	MgO	K_2O	Mica*	Mass
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Kg
BCM001	1.62	0.46	15.77	74.56	0.036	0.003	4.01	0.32	0.12	1.956	0.51	33.82
BCM002	1.20	0.37	15.70	74.59	0.040	0.005	4.50	0.25	0.07	2.459	0.90	17.16
BCM003	1.22	0.43	15.70	73.71	0.054	0.005	4.32	0.51	0.15	2.502	0.24	14.07

** Mica based on visual estimation only*

Semi-Quantitative X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) scans were performed to identify the major minerals in the composited samples (Table 2). The only lithium-bearing mineral present identified by XRD is spodumene. While petalite has been noted in previous XRD and geological logging[1], no petalite was identified in the composite samples. Further work on mineralogy will be completed as evaluation work on the project progresses and additional phases of metallurgical test work are completed.

Table 2: Bolt Cutter Central Metallurgical Composites mineralogy calculated via semi-quantitative XRD

Mineral Name	Mineral Concentration (%)		
	BCM001	BCM002	BCM003
Albite	34	38	37
Quartz	28	28	29
Spodumene	**20**	**17**	**15**
Microcline	11	10	12
Muscovite	4	6	5
Total*	97	99	98

**Note - Semi-quantitative XRD analysis does not always account for 100% of minerals present*

[1] Bolt Cutter Central XRD 15 September 2025:
https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/wildcatresources/headline.aspx?headlineid=61283737

Whole of Ore Flotation Results

Process design for Wildcat's adjacent Tabba Tabba project is well defined, with a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) for the project nearing completion. Each downhole composite from Bolt Cutter Central was subject to the Tabba Tabba process regime[2] of milling, magnetic separation, desliming and flotation generating a series of grade/recovery curves measuring their individual performance (Figure 2).

By applying a flowsheet process designed for Tabba Tabba to the Bolt Cutter Central Project without project-specific refinement, results outperformed expectations. Although early-stage, results of all composites indicate that the existing flowsheet utilised at Tabba Tabba can generate excellent recoveries and concentrate grades (Figure 2 and Table 3):

- BCM002 performed extremely well, replicating the results of the Leia pegmatite located at Tabba Tabba.
  - 87.1% recovered for a 5.94% Li_2O concentrate grade.
- BCM001 showed outstanding upgrade potential but had higher Rougher Tails losses in flotation, indicating a finer grind than 180µm may be required to improve recovery and minimise binary particles in the flotation system.
  - 79.3% recovered for a 5.84% Li_2O concentrate grade.
- BCM003 performed well but returned a slightly lower product grade compared to the other two downhole composites and requires further investigation.
  - 81.1% recovered for a 5.21% Li_2O concentrate grade.

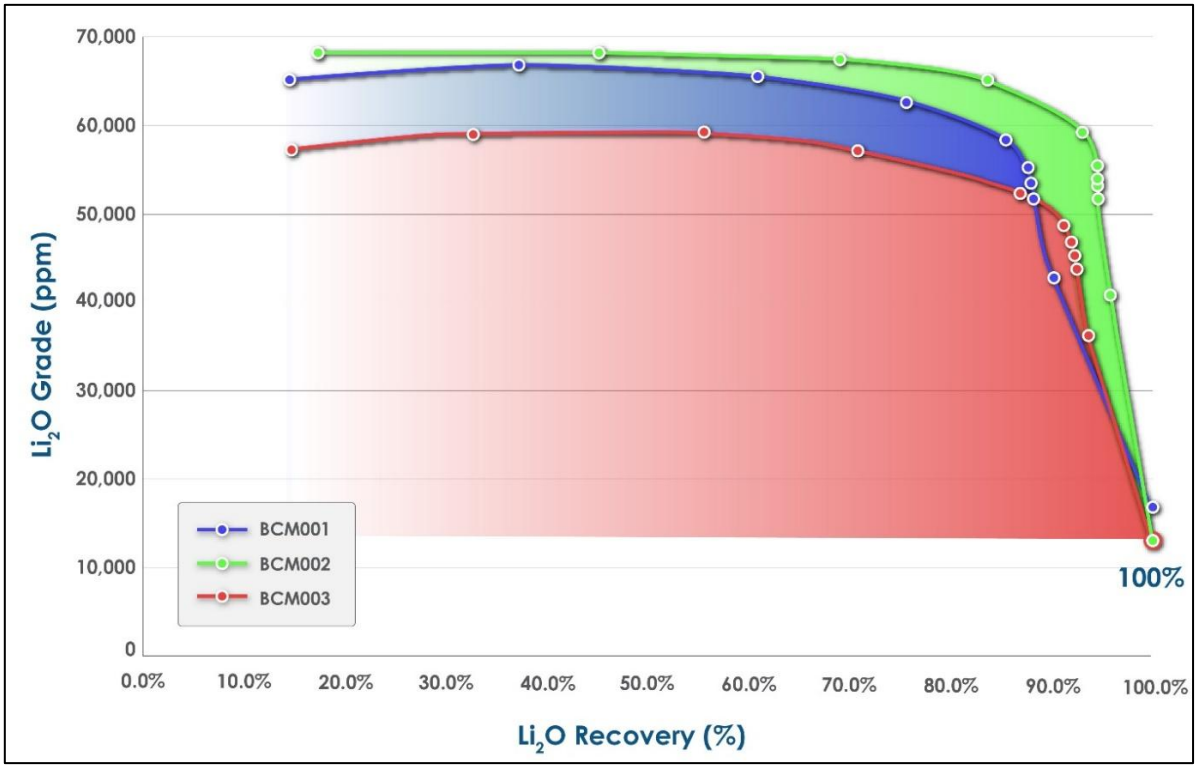

Figure 2 : Bolt Cutter Central Whole of Ore Flotation Results

[2] Tabba Tabba PFS 29 July 2025: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/wildcatresources/headline.aspx?headlineid=61275222

Table 3: Bolt Cutter Central Flotation Process Performance

Mass Balance Summary (Re-Cleaner concentrates 1 – 5)				
Parameter	Unit	BCM001	BCM002	BCM003
Li_2O head grade	%	1.62	1.20	1.22
Magnetic Separation Li_2O Loss	%	1.44	1.41	1.24
Deslime Li_2O Loss	%	5.66	4.86	5.59
Flotation Li_2O Loss	%	13.57	6.64	12.11
Overall Li_2O Recovery	**%**	**79.32**	**87.09****	**81.07**
Overall Fe_2O_3 Recovery	%	43.21	31.56	26.89
Mass Yield to Final Con	%	22.03	18.39	19.57
Rougher Tails Li_2O Loss	%	9.11	3.95	5.87
Cleaner Tails Li_2O Loss	%	1.83	1.19	1.34
Re-Cleaner Tails Li_2O Loss	%	2.64	1.5	4.89
Spodumene Concentrate Grade	**% Li_2O**	**5.84**	**5.94**	**5.21**
	% Fe_2O_3	1.02	0.82	0.67

***The extremely low rougher tails loss reported for BCM002 appears anomalous in comparison to the data generated across both the Tabba Tabba and Bolt Cutter Central deposits in respect to lithia grade reporting to rougher tails which is driving the overall Li_2O recovery reported.*

Table 3 above displays results derived directly from small-scale laboratory testwork. The magnetic separation and flotation performances are somewhat indicative of the full-scale process, however, small inefficiencies are always encountered outside of the lab environment and when scaling up to operating conditions. Modelling from the Tabba Tabba Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS) indicates that a 5-6% reduction in lithium recovery should be applied to these figures to account for the deslime limitations in laboratory work.

Wildcat is pleased to see such a similar, and consistent metallurgical signature arising from the Bolt Cutter Central mineralisation when compared to Tabba Tabba. The high-quality product grades generated, coupled with the initial recovery performance from the Bolt Cutter Central composites relative to the defined Tabba Tabba process pathway is highly encouraging and project specific optimisation has not yet commenced.

Future metallurgical testing will use larger composite samples to more comprehensively assess mineralogical and grade variability across the entire footprint of the new discovery.

Bolt Cutter Central – Exploration and Infill Drilling

A program of drilling with two RC rigs at the Bolt Cutter Central lithium discovery has now been completed, with expansion of the mineralised area and many strong lithium intersections returned (Figure 3). Final assays for diamond drilling were returned and pending assays for the remaining RC drilling will be reported in the coming quarter.

RC drilling focused on extending the southern and eastern extents of the mineralised footprint while diamond drilling primarily targeted a potential structural offset extension to the north. The southern and eastern extents of mineralisation were successfully expanded and geological assessment of the diamond drill core is ongoing to refine the structural interpretation and identify additional targets in the north. The mineralised footprint now stands at an area approximately 2.3km by 0.8km.

Excellent near-surface results from infill drilling in BCDD007 continue to show the strength of mineralisation adjacent to the initial Harry pegmatite discovery with results including 7.1m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 20.8m (est. true width) and 4.3m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 29.9m (est. true width).

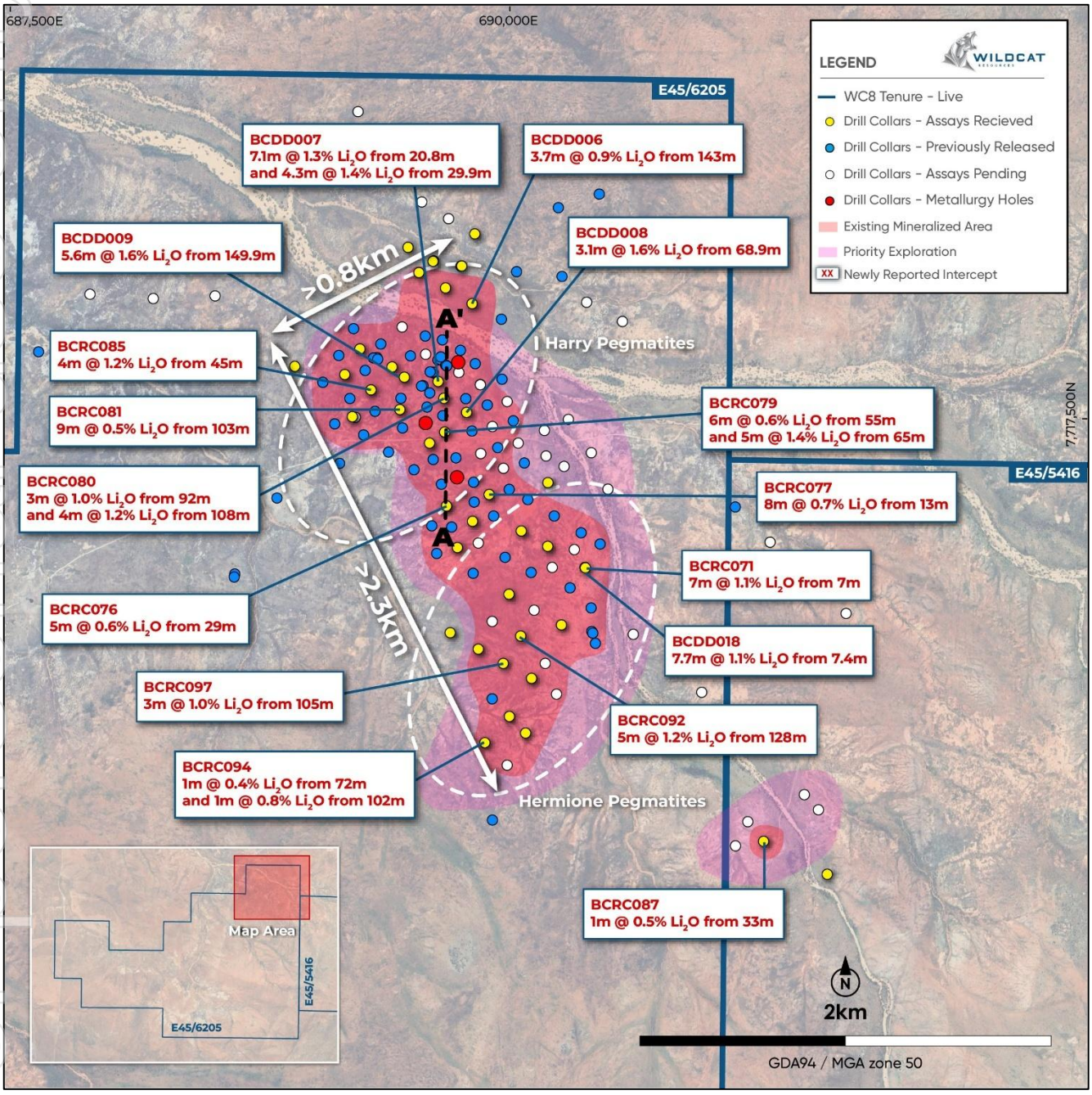

Figure 3: Plan of Bolt Cutter Central showing new significant lithium intercepts (rounded to 1 decimal point) and locations of exploration and metallurgical drillholes (BCMT001-003). Mineralisation (>0.5% Li_2O) in the pegmatite swarms remain open in most directions. (Note not all significant intercepts and no non-significant intercepts are labelled, see Appendix 1, Table 7 for full list of intercepts).

Hermione drilling

Drilling at the Hermione trend has demonstrated significant mineralised strike expansions to the south of the trend with strong mineralisation present in multiple stacked pegmatites (Figure 3).

BCRC071 intersected near-surface mineralisation, returning 7m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 7m. A dual-purpose twin diamond hole BCDD018 was drilled to test the veracity of mineralisation in BCRC071 and to collect material for future, more rigorous metallurgical testwork. BCDD018 returned 7.7m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 7.4m. The results upgrade a trend previously thought to have been lower priority and demonstrates the system is still open to the east.

BCRC092 returned 5m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 128m (est. true width), identifying mineralisation within a pegmatite over 300m from the initial holes drilled into the Hermione trend. The footprint of the Hermione trend remains open along strike to the south-west with BCRC094 returning weakly mineralised intercepts (1m @ 0.4% Li_2O from 72m and 1m @ 0.8% Li_2O from 102m).

E 45/5416 Drilling

Limited drilling within E45/5416, to the east of Bolt Cutter Central, has returned a low-grade intercept from BCRC087 (1m @ 0.5% Li_2O from 33m). This result demonstrates the Bolt Cutter Central system is still mineralised an additional 1,200m to the east of the current known mineralised footprint. Interpretation of surface geochemistry, geophysical surveys, geological mapping and drilling results is underway to generate priority drill targets for the next phase of work.

Next Steps at Bolt Cutter Central:

- Progress resource modelling of the Bolt Cutter Central discovery
- Interpretation of all exploration activities conducted to generate additional greenfield drill targets in E 45/5416
- Continue to receive and interpret drill assays to inform additional growth targets at Bolt Cutter Central
- Diamond drilling collect sample for a PFS-level metallurgical program

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company.

– ENDS –

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About Tabba Tabba

The Tabba Tabba Project (**Project**) (Figure 4) is an advanced lithium and tantalum development project that is located on granted Mining Leases just 80km by road from Port Hedland, Western Australia. It is nearby some of the world's largest hard-rock lithium mines (47km by road from the 446Mt Pilgangoora Project[1] and 87km by road to the 259Mt Wodgina Project[2]).

The Project was one of four significant LCT pegmatite projects in WA, previously owned by Sons of Gwalia. The others were Greenbushes, Pilgangoora and Wodgina which are now Tier-1 hard-rock lithium mines. Tabba Tabba is the last of these assets to be explored and developed for lithium mineralisation.

The Tabba Tabba Project contains a maiden JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of 74.1Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O (Table 1)[3], which includes a maiden JORC (2012) Probable Ore Reserve estimate of 46.3Mt @ 0.99 Li_2O (Table 3)[4].

Table 4: Tabba Tabba Lithium JORC (2012) MRE as at 28 November 2024 (using 0.45% Li_2O cut-off).

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Li_2O (T)	Ta_2O_5 (lb)
Indicated	70.0	1.01	53	0.64	709,100	9,948,600
Inferred	4.1	0.76	65	0.88	31,100	724,700
Total	**74.1**	**1.00**	**54**	**0.65**	**740,200**	**10,673,300**

Notes: Reported above a Li_2O cut-off grade of 0.45%. Appropriate rounding applied.

Table 5: Tabba Tabba Project Maiden Ore Reserve of 46.3Mt at 0.99%

Source	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O grade (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Li_2O (kt)
Open pit	Proved	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	36.8	1.00	62.4	1.06	366
Underground	Proved	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	9.5	0.94	51.9	0.86	90
Total	**Probable**	**46.3**	**0.99**	**60.2**	**1.02**	**456**

The Ore Reserve estimate (Table 5) is based on the November 2024 MRE (Table 4), but does not include the Chewy, Han or Hutt pegmatites, which collectively account for approximately 15% of the MRE. Work is ongoing however recent work has delineated viable processing methods[5].

[1] Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 11 June 2025: https://1pls.irmau.com/site/pdf/5fb09df7-4e59-4c10-ab9e-69207cbc8620/Pilgangoora-Mineral-Resource-Update.pdf?Platform=ListPage
[2] Mineral Resources Ltd ASX announcement 23 October 2018: http://clients3.weblink.com.au/pdf/MIN/02037855.pdf
[3] Tabba Tabba maiden resource 24 November 2024: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/wildcatresources/headline.aspx?headlineid=61240199
[4] Tabba Tabba Pre-Feasibility announcement 29 July 2025: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/wildcatresources/headline.aspx?headlineid=61275222
[5] Tabba Tabba Metallurgical Update anouncement 21 October 2025: https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-03010774-6A1291502&v=undefined

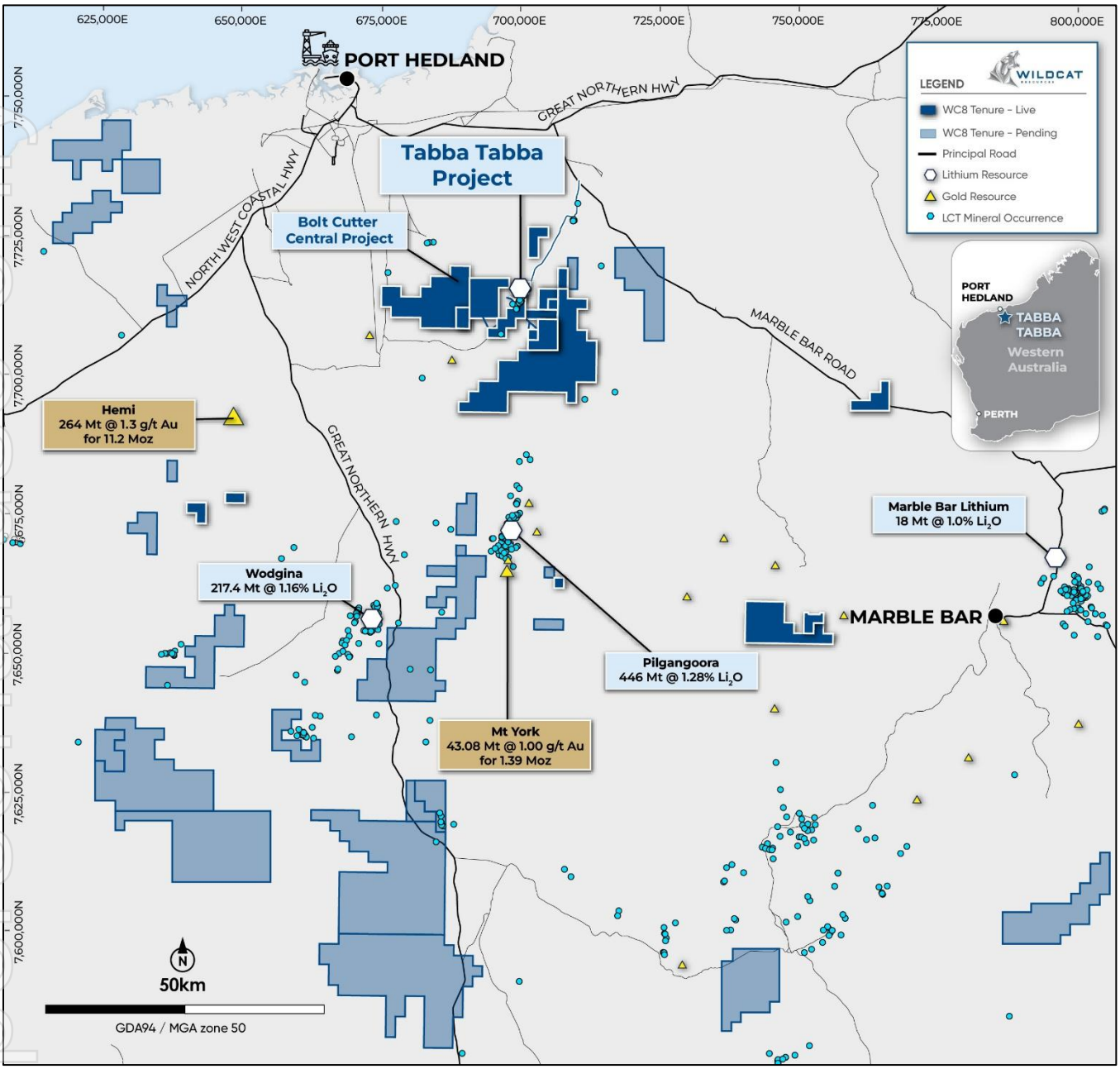

Figure 4: Location of the Tabba Tabba Project. Pending Miscellaneous Licences are not shown and tenement rights may vary.

About Bolt Cutter Central

The Bolt Cutter Central Lithium Project is located ~10km to the west of the Tabba Tabba Project (Figure 5). It is an early-stage greenfields exploration project with lithium mineralisation aassociated with swarms of lithium-caesium-tantalum (**LCT**) pegmatite dykes hosted in a granodiorite unit and remains open in most directions. Maiden reconnaissance RC drilling commenced in July 2025, leading to the discovery of the Harry and Hermione Pegmatite Swarms. The tenement package was bolstered by a tenement acquisition in August 2025 in which Wildcat received full ownership and exploration rights to E45/5416, located only 2.3km from the Tabba Tabba Project and immediately adjacent to the new discovery. Exploration will continue, aiming to define further exploration targets and mineralised zones.

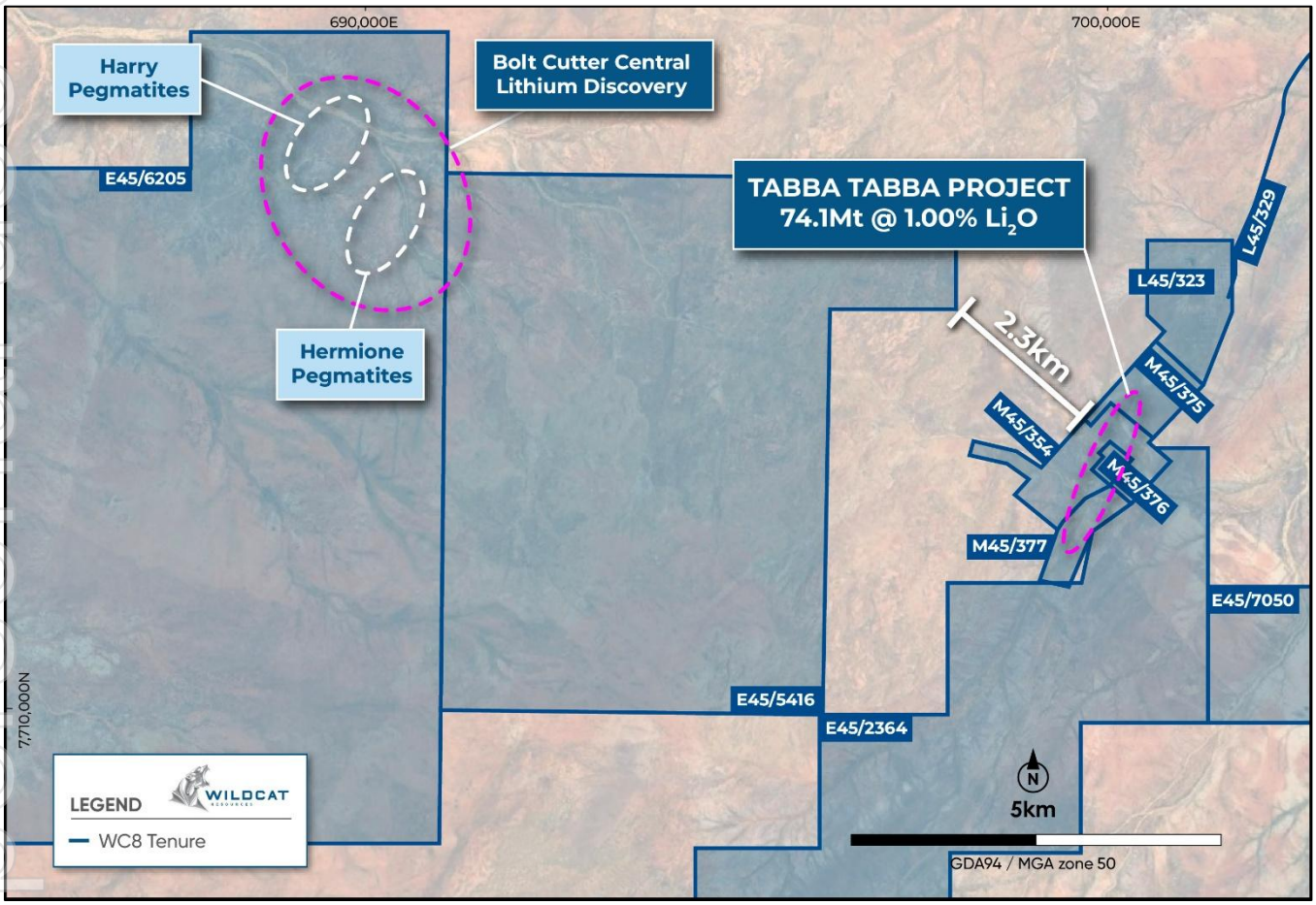

Figure 5: Location of the Bolt Cutter Central discovery relative to the Tabba Tabba Project, WA. Mineral and exploration rights may across vary across tenements.

Some of the best intercepts from Bolt Cutter Central announced to date include:

- **20.0m @ 1.70% Li_2O** from 43.0m (BCRC002) (12.0m est. true width)
- **12.8m @ 2.02% Li_2O** from 45.3m (BCDD001) (est. true width)
- **12m @ 1.65% Li_2O** from 90m (BCRC034) (est. true width)
- **12.0m @ 1.30% Li_2O** from 39.0m (BCRC003) (est. true width)
- **14.0m @ 1.25% Li_2O** from 40.0m (BCRC007) (est. true width)
- **12.9m @ 1.6% Li2O** from 86.9m (BCDD002) (7.6m est. true width)
- **11m @ 1.32% Li_2O** from 54m (BCRC033) (est. true width)
- **9.0m @ 1.84% Li_2O** from 128.0m (BCRC050) (est. true width)
- **9.0m @ 1.68% Li_2O** from 102.0m (BCRC039) (est. true width)
- **10.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O** from 3.0m (BCRC005) (est. true width)

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Wildcat Resources Limited's planned exploration programme and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Wildcat Resources Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties, and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for Tabba Tabba Project is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Sam Hoppe (Senior Geologist at Wildcat Resources Limited), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Hoppe is a fulltime employee and shareholder of Wildcat Resources Limited. Mr Hoppe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hoppe consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to metallurgy and metallurgical test work has been reviewed by Mr Steven Hoban. Mr Hoban is not an employee of the Company but is employed by BHM Process Consultants who are providing services as an independent contract consultant. Mr Hoban is a member of the AusIMM with over 25 years' experience. He has sufficient experience with the style of processing, type of deposit under consideration, and the activities undertaken, to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (The JORC Code). Mr Hoban consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information in the form and context as it appears.

No New Information or Data: This document contains exploration results, historic exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates as originally reported in fuller context in Wildcat Resources Limited ASX Announcements - as published on the Company's website. Wildcat confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results, metallurgical results and Mineral Resource Estimates information included in the relevant market announcements. Wildcat confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from those market announcements.

Appendix 1

Table 6: Diamond core samples used in Bolt Cutter Central metallurgical composites

Hole ID	Metallurgy Composite ID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Sample ID	Sample Type
BCMT001	BCM001	23.20	23.70	0.50	TBDD39614M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT001	BCM001	25.60	26.85	1.25	TBDD39617M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT001	BCM001	26.85	27.70	0.85	TBDD39618M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT001	BCM001	29.00	29.90	0.90	TBDD39622M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT001	BCM001	31.10	32.00	0.90	TBDD39625M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT001	BCM001	155.00	155.85	0.85	TBDD39683M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT001	BCM001	155.85	156.85	1.00	TBDD39685M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT001	BCM001	156.85	157.85	1.00	TBDD39686M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT001	BCM001	180.00	181.00	1.00	TBDD39695M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT002	BCM002	34.10	34.40	0.30	TBDD39804M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT002	BCM002	34.40	35.00	0.60	TBDD39805M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT002	BCM002	40.30	41.00	0.70	TBDD39814M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT002	BCM002	41.00	41.60	0.60	TBDD39815M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT002	BCM002	75.15	75.45	0.30	TBDD39830M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT002	BCM002	75.45	76.00	0.55	TBDD39831M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT002	BCM002	90.70	91.00	0.30	TBDD39841M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT002	BCM002	91.00	91.75	0.75	TBDD39842M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT003	BCM003	84.45	85.00	0.55	TBDD39753M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT003	BCM003	85.00	86.00	1.00	TBDD39754M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT003	BCM003	101.50	102.00	0.50	TBDD39761M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT003	BCM003	103.30	103.60	0.30	TBDD39765M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT003	BCM003	125.90	126.30	0.40	TBDD39777M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT003	BCM003	126.30	126.60	0.30	TBDD39778M	1/2 Core HQ
BCMT003	BCM003	141.60	142.00	0.40	TBDD39785M	1/2 Core HQ

Table 7: Significant intercepts - Intercepts reported using geological interpretation to define appropriate intercept widths against geology and grade. Grades are rounded to two decimal places. NSI stands for *No Significant Intercept* returned. Intercepts are reported with a minimum cutoff grade of 0.3% Li_2O and no more than 2m of internal waste (waste is defined as 'not pegmatite' and/or below cutoff grade).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li_2O%)	Prospect
BCDD003	NSI					
BCDD004	75.4	76.9	1.5	1.5	1.29	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	216.9	219.4	2.5	2.5	1.28	Bolt Cutter Central
BCDD005	281.9	282.9	1	1	0.39	Bolt Cutter Central

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li_2O%)	Prospect
BCDD006	67.1	67.7	0.6	0.6	2.12	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	130.6	133.4	2.8	2.8	0.89	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	143	146.6	3.7	3.7	0.88	Bolt Cutter Central
BCDD007	12.2	13.8	1.6	1.6	0.99	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	20.8	27.8	7.1	7.1	1.28	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	29.9	34.1	4.3	4.3	1.40	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	97.3	99.7	2.3	2.3	0.89	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	131.1	133.3	2.2	2.2	1.34	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	149.6	151.4	1.8	1.8	1.06	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	153.9	156.3	2.4	2.4	0.65	Bolt Cutter Central
BCDD008	42.6	43.7	1.1	1.1	1.77	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	68.9	72	3.1	3.1	1.56	Bolt Cutter Central
BCDD009	117.4	118.7	1.3	1.3	0.66	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	131.3	133.1	1.8	1.8	1.29	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	149.9	155.5	5.6	5.6	1.60	Bolt Cutter Central
BCDD010	NSI					
BCDD011	NSI					
BCDD012	NSI					
BCDD013	NSI					
BCDD014	133.3	135.6	2.3	2.3	0.61	Bolt Cutter Central
BCDD015	NSI					
BCDD016	NSI					
BCDD017	NSI					
BCDD018	7.4	15.1	7.7	7.7	1.06	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	64.2	65.3	1.1	1.1	0.35	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC037D	182	182.4	0.4	0.4	0.35	Bolt Cutter Central

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li_2O%)	Prospect
and:	191.3	193	1.7	1.7	0.46	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	224.6	225.4	0.8	0.8	0.65	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC071	7	14	7	7	1.07	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	62	64	2	2	0.42	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC072	NSI					
BCRC073	30	32	2	2	1.02	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC074	5	9	4	4	0.41	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	14	15	1	1	1.62	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	49	50	1	1	0.34	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	57	59	2	2	1.11	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC075	62	64	2	2	1.24	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC076	14	16	2	2	0.86	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	20	23	3	3	0.55	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	29	34	5	5	0.62	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	37	38	1	1	0.47	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	46	48	2	2	0.46	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	90	92	2	2	0.46	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	112	113	1	1	1.11	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC077	13	21	8	8	0.74	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	26	28	2	2	0.44	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	48	49	1	1	0.56	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	67	68	1	1	0.82	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	79	80	1	1	1.03	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC078	NSI					
BCRC079	55	61	6	6	0.59	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	65	70	5	5	1.36	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC080	68	69	1	1	0.86	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	92	95	3	3	0.99	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	108	112	4	4	1.16	Bolt Cutter Central

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li_2O%)	Prospect
BCRC081	66	68	2	1.8	0.81	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	90	92	2	1.8	0.63	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	97	98	1	0.9	0.62	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	103	112	9	8.1	0.48	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	131	133	2	1.8	1.02	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC082	48	50	2	1.8	0.91	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	138	141	3	2.7	0.96	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	151	152	1	0.9	1.13	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC083	107	112	5	5	0.71	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC084	112	116	4	4	0.30	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC085	45	49	4	4	1.20	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	55	59	4	4	0.62	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC086	NSI					
BCRC087	33	34	1	1	0.48	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC088	13	14	1	1	0.37	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC089	144	145	1	1	0.32	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC090	73	75	2	2	0.69	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	85	86	1	1	0.50	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC091	144	145	1	1	0.44	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	150	152	2	2	0.70	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC092	36	37	1	1	0.72	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	128	133	5	5	1.23	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	138	143	5	5	0.38	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC093	NSI					
BCRC094	72	73	1	1	0.37	Bolt Cutter Central

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li_2O%)	Prospect
and:	102	103	1	1	0.76	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC095	NSI					
BCRC096	61	63	2	2	0.93	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	83	88	5	5	0.26	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC097	105	108	3	3	1.04	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	116	118	2	2	0.59	Bolt Cutter Central

Table 8: Drill hole collar table – MGA2020 Zone 50 – Only includes new collars or collars with changing assay status.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
BCDD003	DD	688909	7717808	75	694	120	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCDD004	DD	689645	7718191	75	289	119	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCDD005	DD	689515	7718266	75	316	120	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCDD006	DD	689775	7718114	76	259	122	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCDD007	DD	689609	7717734	77	169	118	-57	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCDD008	DD	689748	7717583	77	169	119	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCDD009	DD	689444	7717755	77	205	118	-75	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCDD010	DD	689462	7718389	74	331	41	-73	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCDD011	DD	689587	7718323	74	283	36	-73	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCDD012	DD	689723	7718298	75	366	86	-76	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCDD013	DD	689720	7718297	76	202	175	-62	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCDD014	DD	689584	7718321	78	223	175	-58	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCDD015	DD	691509	7715327	86	151	140	-61	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCDD016	DD	689724	7718298	75	270	125	-56	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCDD017	DD	689788	7718455	76	277	119	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCDD018	DD	690326	7716826	82	73	120	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC037D	RCDD	689567	7717433	77	499	115	-82	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC071	RC	690328	7716824	82	150	123	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC072	RC	690144	7716929	79	162	113	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC073	RC	690015	7717004	78	120	115	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC074	RC	689777	7717051	77	204	121	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC075	RC	689703	7716923	76	150	117	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC076	RC	689650	7717126	77	132	115	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC077	RC	689858	7717182	78	150	113	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC078	RC	690145	7717240	79	114	93	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC079	RC	689641	7717487	77	150	117	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
BCRC080	RC	689637	7717652	77	130	121	-56	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC081	RC	689422	7717597	77	150	309	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC082	RC	689190	7717562	75	162	308	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC083	RC	689227	7717893	76	150	132	-82	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC084	RC	689153	7717768	76	150	121	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC085	RC	689281	7717693	76	220	119	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC086	RC	689384	7717805	77	150	119	-82	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC087	RC	691198	7715488	86	204	143	-56	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC088	RC	690211	7716545	82	168	120	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC089	RC	689955	7716695	79	162	119	-82	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC090	RC	690065	7716284	82	120	119	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC091	RC	689805	7716427	80	168	119	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC092	RC	690012	7716491	81	162	130	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC093	RC	689668	7716507	81	138	119	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC094	RC	689837	7715970	81	120	140	-57	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC095	RC	690036	7716017	82	60	146	-72	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC096	RC	689957	7716098	80	141	143	-71	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC097	RC	689927	7716357	81	162	121	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC098	RC	690132	7716357	85	186	122	-81	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC099	RC	690187	7716207	84	180	124	-81	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC100	RC	691121	7715584	87	210	141	-57	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC101	RC	691061	7715466	86	204	145	-58	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC102	RC	691397	7715716	97	210	141	-57	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC103	RC	691466	7715642	94	102	145	-54	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC104	RC	692856	7715933	96	156	130	-57	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC105	RC	691601	7716601	97	186	144	-71	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC106	RC	691230	7716949	97	198	138	-70	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC107	RC	690562	7716499	97	192	121	-70	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC108	RC	690896	7716216	97	102	150	-57	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC109	RC	689873	7716562	97	162	123	-82	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC110	RC	689946	7715860	85	180	140	-82	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC111	RC	690078	7716617	80	162	126	-80	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC112	RC	689548	7717867	80	198	123	-79	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC113	RC	689710	7717778	79	72	125	-80	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC114	RC	689815	7717719	80	84	117	-80	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Abandoned
BCRC114A	RC	689815	7717718	79	174	117	-80	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC115	RC	689874	7717514	80	150	117	-81	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC116	RC	689817	7717382	80	180	117	-81	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC117	RC	689928	7717310	80	97	122	-81	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
BCRC118	RC	690000	7717433	80	105	119	-80	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC119	RC	690274	7716913	80	156	123	-80	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC120	RC	690136	7717370	75	180	121	-81	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC121	RC	690166	7716826	75	168	120	-78	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC122	RC	689433	7718000	72	264	123	-81	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC123	RC	689205	7717559	82	180	119	-65	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC124	RC	687909	7718160	76	258	92	-49	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC125	RC	688520	7718152	76	162	93	-61	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC126	RC	688218	7718139	77	234	92	-61	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC127	RC	689660	7718529	75	300	121	-79	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC128	RC	689529	7718611	77	246	117	-81	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC129	RC	689218	7719052	80	134	91	-57	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC130	RC	690509	7718027	80	150	121	-62	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC131	RC	690334	7718121	80	150	120	-61	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC132	RC	690224	7717319	80	150	124	-80	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC133	RC	690128	7717495	77	150	120	-80	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC134	RC	690245	7717549	77	150	120	-80	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC135	RC	690357	7717386	80	132	120	-80	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC136	RC	690438	7717208	81	180	120	-80	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC137	RC	689805	7716945	79	258	120	-80	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC138	RC	689946	7717636	80	162	120	-80	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCMB001	RC	690359	7716513	82	80	0	-90	N/A	Bolt Cutter Central	Infrastructure
BCMB002	RC	688616	7716794	75	80	0	-90	N/A	Bolt Cutter Central	Infrastructure
BCMB003	RC	689293	7717849	76	66	0	-90	N/A	Bolt Cutter Central	Infrastructure
BCMB004	RC	685723	7715568	73	75	0	-90	N/A	Bolt Cutter Central	Infrastructure
BCPB001	RC	690364	7716505	82	120	0	-90	N/A	Bolt Cutter Central	Infrastructure
BCPB002	RC	688613	7716779	75	94	0	-90	N/A	Bolt Cutter Central	Infrastructure
BCPB003	RC	689314	7717843	76	66	0	-90	N/A	Bolt Cutter Central	Infrastructure
BCPB004	RC	685716	7715564	73	75	0	-90	N/A	Bolt Cutter Central	Infrastructure

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• All RC drilling samples were collected as 1m composites, targeted 3-5kg sub-sample was collected for every 1m interval using a static cone splitter with the sub-sample placed into calico sample bags and the bulk reject placed in rows on the ground. • Diamond core samples were collected in plastic core trays, sequence checked, metre marked and oriented using the base of core orientation line. It was then cut longitudinally down the core axis (parallel to the orientation line where possible) and half the core sampled into calico bags using a minimum interval of 30cm and a maximum interval of 1m. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for LCT mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and LIBS analyser. • All samples with pegmatite and adjacent wall rock samples were sent to ALS laboratories in Perth for chemical analysis. • The entire 3kg sub-sample was pulverised in a chrome steel bowl which was split and an aliquot obtained for a 50gm charge assay. • LCT mineralisation was assessed using the MS91-PKG package which uses sodium peroxide fusion followed by dissolution and analysis with ICP-AES and ICP-MS. • Additional multielement analyses (48-element suite) using 4-Acid digest ICP-MS were requested at the rig geologist's discretion to aid geological interpretation. • Metallurgical Composite Samples: • Three (3) metallurgical composites were generated from ½ core HQ drill core of varying masses. • The three (3) composite samples (BCM001, BCM002 and BCM003) consisted of ½ core samples collected from three (3) diamond holes (BCMT001, BCMT002 and BCMT003). These were drilled with the intent to cover the lateral footprint and intersect multiple pegmatites within the initial discovery footprint. • 24 samples were transferred in bags and dispatched to Nagrom in Perth. • The three (3) composite samples were processed at the Nagrom facility in Kelmscott, Western Australia.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard	• Reverse Circulation drilling with a standard 5½" face sampling hammer was employed

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
	tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Diamond drilling used HQ and NQ bits depending on ground conditions and hole depth. • All holes are surveyed using a north-seeking gyro tool. A continuous survey in and out of hole was completed at drillhole completion. • Diamond drill core is oriented using a reflex or axis digital orientation tool
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• RC sample recovery (poor/good) and moisture content (dry/wet) was recorded by the rig geologist in metre intervals based on visual estimation. • A static cone splitter on the RC rig was regularly checked by the rig geologist as part of QA/QC procedures. • Sub-sample weights were measured and recorded by the laboratory. • No analysis of sample recovery versus grade has been made at this time. • Diamond drilling is orientated, meter marked, RQD measured and density data is taken and samples are recorded based on geological parameters. • Core recovery is calculated based on core block depths and physical measurements.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC samples were qualitatively logged by the rig geologist for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering and more. Data was then captured by Ocris and imported into a database. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for lithium mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and a LIBS analyser. • All chip trays were photographed in natural light and compiled using Sequent Ltd's Imago solution. UV photography studies are ongoing. • Spodumene percentage estimates are interpreted by trained geologists with experience in spodumene deposits. Geologists use a combination of LIBs analyser, UV fluorescence and other geological logging tools (mineral cleavage, experience etc.) to log this mineral abundance and the interpretations have been previously validated against empirical data (XRD) to ensure forward-interpretations are well-informed. However, visual estimates of mineralogy or material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths, mineralogy, and grade of the visible mineralisation reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• 3kg to 5kg sub-samples of RC chips were collected from the rig-mounted static cone splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags for each 1m interval. • Diamond core is drilled with HQ or NQ diameter and is cut longitudinally down the core axis (along the orientation line where possible) with an Almonte core saw and half core samples between 30cm and 1m in length are sampled and collected in numbered calico bags. Duplicates, blanks and standards inserted at the same rate as for the RC samples.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample sizes are appropriate to the crystal size of the material being sampled with a targeted 85% passing 75 µm. • Sub-sample preparation was by ALS laboratories using industry standard and appropriate preparation techniques for the assay methods in use. • Internal laboratory standards were used, and certified OREAS standards and certified blank material were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals by the rig geologist. • Duplicates were obtained from using a duplicate outlet direct from the cyclone in the RC and a lab split in the DD at the site geologist's discretion in zones containing visual indications of mineralised pegmatite. • XRD samples were ground to a nominal P80 45µm prior to analysis. No internal standards were added to the samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• RC samples were analysed with MS91-PKG at ALS using sodium peroxide fusion ICP-AES/MS for an LCT suite, fire assay for gold, and 4-acid digest ICP-AES and ICP-MS for multi-element analysis. • Appropriate OREAS standards were inserted at regular intervals. • Blanks were inserted at regular intervals during sampling. • Certified reference material standards of varying lithium grades have been used at a rate not less than 1 per 25 samples. • Semi-quantitative XRD analysis on metallurgical composites intrinsically does not account for 100% of minerals present where concentrations are in trace amounts, Full quantative analysis can be employed however is not deemed appropriate the work performed. • XRD analysis was conducted by Nagrom Metallurgical Laboratory in Perth on previously assayed samples and analysed from 5-90°2θ in a Panalytical Empyrean XRD running at 40 kV and 30 mA, producing K alpha cobalt radiation of wavelength 1.78901 Å. • The data was analysed in Bruker Diffrac.EVA Suite V7.1 using the ICDD PDF-5+ 2024 database. Results have been validated against assay data and normalised to 100%, providing no estimates of amorphous or unidentified materials. • Nagrom prepared metallurgical analysis samples using a sodium peroxide fusion and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is analysed by ICP. This method offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions. Li, Rb, U and Th are measured by ICP. Samples are fused and digested in Alumina crucibles and as a result Al is not able to be analysed using this method. Nagrom periodically run blanks, replicates and at least 2xmatrix matched standards with every submission as part of their QAQC.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
		• Multielement analysis is performed at Nagrom by fusion with a lithium borate flux with a lithium nitrate additive. The resultant glass bead is analysed by XRF. XRF is suitable for the total analysis of a range of geological ores. XRF suites are tailored to specific ore types, using predefined inter-element and matrix corrections. Loss on Ignition (LOI) is packaged with XRF suites to allow the determination of oxide totals. The following elements are measured by XRF: Fe, Al, Si, Ti, Mn, S, P, Sn, Ta, Nb, Na, Pb, Ca, Mg and K.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been made. Significant intersections were produced by an automated export from the database managers and checked by a Senior Geologist/Exploration Manager and the Geology Manager. • Twinned holes of RC to DD have been drilled to allow correlation of assay results between drilling styles to provide more confidence in the model. • Industry standard procedures guiding data collection, collation, verification, and storage were followed. • No adjustment has been made to assay data as reported by the laboratory other than calculation of Li_2O% from Li ppm using a 2.153 conversion factor.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Location of drill holes were recorded by tablet GPS. Locational accuracy is +-1m in the XY and +-5m in the Z orientation. • Survey priority is then replaced with a differential GPS (DGPS) on a campaign basis, by Wildcat staff with a company owned DGPS. • All current data is in MGA2020 (Zone 50). • Topological control is via GPS and DEM calculated from a drone photographic survey. The LiDAR has generated a topographic surface accurate to <20cm. • Downhole surveys collected using an Imdex Gyro tool
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole spacing varies from 50m to ~600m apart with varying levels of infill. • No drill sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No fabric orientation data has been obtained from the RC holes. • True width has been estimated from a 3D geological model built using Leapfrog software and holes are designed to intercept at true width. • True width has not been estimated for pegmatites of unknown geometry (early discoveries) and instead downhole widths are provided. • The drilling orientation and intersection angles are deemed appropriate.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were packaged into bulka bags and strapped securely to pallets and delivered by Wildcat staff to freight depots in Port Hedland. The samples were transported from Port Hedland to Perth ALS laboratories via Toll or Centurion freight contractors. Any umpire assays were transported as pulps or coarse rejects by ALS to Intertek (genalysis).
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Several internal audits have been completed by the Company's technical team as part of ongoing data validation. These include SQL queries, field validation, general data integration and photo analysis. No major errors have been identified.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Wildcat Resources Limited Ltd owns 100% of E45/6205 (Bolt Cutter Central) however Wildcat own LCT rights only to E45/6205 • No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Bolt Cutter Central had not seen any meaningful historical exploration.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Bolt Cutter Central pegmatites are interpreted to be forming a NW trending swarm dipping shallowly (30°) to the west. • They are hosted by a granodiorite unit • They appear to average ~2-5m in width and are stacked in semi-consistent intervals • While geological observations should not replace detailed lab analysis for definitive mineralogy, geologists have interpreted spodumene within the pegmatites at Bolt Cutter Central and XRD has confirmed the presence of both spodumene and petalite
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Refer to tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details. • Previous company announcements available here: https://www.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cash-market/announcements.wc8
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	• Intercepts are reported with a minimum cutoff grade of 0.3% Li2O and no more than 2m of internal waste (waste is defined as 'not pegmatite' and/or below cutoff grade)

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	• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Rounding in-text is typically to 1 decimal where appropriate, with details provided in the significant intercept table. • Metallurgical composite average grade and recovery is summarised using a mean average of the 3 sample results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Most pegmatite intervals intercepted variably return assay results >0.3% Li_2O, some are mineralised in totality, others are partially mineralised with localised zones of lithium mineralisation below 0.3%Li_2O. This is expected in fractionated, zoned pegmatite systems. Some zones have mineralisation that averages below 0.1% Li_2O. • Holes are planned to intersect perpendicular to modelled mineralisation. Where surface conditions have not allowed optimal collar placement estimated true widths have been calculated and reported. • Cross sections illustrate the modelled pegmatite domains and intersections.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See this announcement for appropriate maps and related figures. • Where “mineralisation” shapes have been drawn to interpret discovery footprints, at least 1 interval in the drillhole must be >0.5% Li_2O to support the interpretation.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• For Bolt Cutter Central, the only drillholes the company is aware of are those released in Wildcat ASX announcements • A summary of unannounced results for drillholes and their corresponding drillhole details has been included in this announcement (see appropriate tables)
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report, has been previously announced or is ongoing/incomplete. Geological observations have been factored into the modelling and estimation work. • Metallurgical data compiled and presented in this release is based on test work performed predominantly at Nagrom on metallurgical composite samples as described in this release. • The following metallurgical testing has been performed: Comminution – BBWi - Heavy liquid separation at SG 2.45, 2.6 and 2.95 - Bulk DMS trial via DMS250 - Desliming via single stage 1-inch cyclone - Magnetic separation via Wet High Gradient Magnetic Separator (WHGMS) at 3,000 gauss. - 3-stage spodumene flotation utilizing 2.5L and 1.25L ESSA cells using a range of reagents and operating conditions. - This employed the “Tabba Tabba Processing Flowsheet” with more details provided here:https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/wildcatresources/headline.aspx?headlineid=61275222 • It is important to note that metallurgical test work is ongoing. The results presented in this release represent the preliminary metallurgical investigations and have not been fully

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		optimized and are ongoing. Variability test work has not yet been conducted to establish the impact, if any, of ore variability within the Bolt Cutter Central Project on the findings of test work results to date.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further drilling plans aim to extend the modelled pegmatites and increase the confidence of these zones (e.g. to Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources) and exploration drilling will target potential repeating pegmatites at depth. • Further work at Bolt Cutter Central will also include detailed mineralogy work to accurately and transparently report on the nature of the lithium mineralisation, looking specifically at spodumene vs petalite distribution and abundance. • A future diamond drill program would be employed to collect further material for a more detailed geometallurgical assessment of the Bolt Cutter Central pegmatites.